HOLSTEINS

Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. Sired by Canary Tet de Kol His sire and dam are both brother and sister to the sire of the world's champion cow. Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead, Butter 35.55 pounds in 7 days.

¶Also Woodside Paupet; Dom Paupet, A. R. O. 23,153 lbs. in 7 days. A great grand son of Old Bill Korndyke, A.R.O. 25.12 lbs. in 7 days. For pedigrees and prices write

NELSON BROS.

Richmond

Utah

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Owing to our extensive circulation, market reports must be closed Wednesday noon. Figures quoted are Salt Lake wholesale prices. These quotations are given at the request of many subscribers and are furnished and corrected weekly by the responsible firm of Vogeler Seed and Produce

Butter and Cheese.

Best creamery butter, 29; cheese, full cream, 17 to 18c.

Vegetables.

Potatoes, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Poultry and Eggs.

Live hens, 14 to 15c per lb.

Dressed Hens, 17 to 18c. per lb.

Live broilers, 30c. per lb.

Eggs, country run, per case, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Veal, 10 to 11c; Pork, 8 to 9c.

Grain, Hay and Flour.

Wheat, per 100 lbs., \$2,25; corn, 100 lbs., \$1.85; chop corn, 100 lbs., \$1.90; oats, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; barley per 100 lbs., \$2.10; bran per 100 lbs., \$1.50;

flour, high patent, per 100 lbs, \$3,15; straight grade, per 100 lbs, \$3,00; alfalfa, baled, 70c cwt.; timothy, baled, 90c cwt.; straw, baled, 40c.

Honey, case, \$2.25 and \$2.50, extracted, 61/sc. per lb.



STARFARM HOLSTEINS IN UTAH

Star Farms have recently imported a car-load of registered Holstein bulls, cows and heifers of the famous Star Farm breed, to introduce the stock into Utah. They are being sold to the farmers of this state for less money than they would have brought at home. This car-load won't last long, take advantage of the bargains offered. Write or call on

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The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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LEG BANDS for Poultry, Pigeons, Turkeye
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A few choice Registered Jersey bull calves at from \$50.00 to \$60.00 each. Also some Berkshire and Duroc Jersey pigs.

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ARID FARMING

ARID AGRICULTURE IN UTAH

By J. C. Hogenson, Agronomist.

Agriculture of to-day is a science which must be thoroughly understood by those who practice it before they can expect to make a success of it. Those who do not advance with the times, but keep on 'scratching the ground with a hoe," not caring how or when, will be left far behind, not only in knowledge and success, but a so financially.

Many of the young people who live in an agricultural community fail to realize in their younger days at least the advantages to be gained from a thorough study of agriculture. They would rather get far away from rural affairs into the busy rustle of our crowded cities and leave the green meadows, the waving grain, the singing birds, the pleasant shade, the pure sparkling water and fresh air far behind. These God-given privileges are not appreciated because they are not understood. If a'l the underlying principles of agriculture, botany, and other natural sciences were understood, every piece of work, every step and look upon the farm would be of interest, because then we could see the workings of that wonderful natural law which does so much for us, upon which we unconsciously depend, and which is perfect in its organization and workings. At the Agricultural College and Experiment Station some of these principles are being worked out and taught so that they may be understood.

The energy of the department of agronomy during the last year has been devoted to studying the problems as outlined below:

Soils.

The soils of Utah as a general rule are rich and deep and contain an abundance of plant food. The main efforts put forth by the farmers of the state are directed toward the securing and storing of moisture and not toward the accumulating and storing of plant foods. In many places in the state where the drainage is poor, the plant foods and other soluble salts have accumulated in

Alkaline Land

such abundance that alkaline land is the result. Where rainfall is plentiful and the drainage perfect these salts are washed and bleached out, but in the arid regions they are brought to the surface by capillarity and remain there in crusts.

There are two kinds of allkali: the white and the black. The white consists largely of sodium sulphate. Black alkali consists largely of sodium carbonate. This is the most dead y to plants and may be remedied to a certain extent by the addition of land plaster (gypsum). This changes the black to a white alkali which is less injurious to plants.

Drainage is the only sure remedy for alkali land. Deep plowing and frequent cu tivation tend to help alkali land, because they lessen the capillary rise of water and thus also the evaporation of water from the surface and a'so the concentration of salts there. The addition of organic mater weakens for a time the alkali solution and checks the capillary rise of water so that plants will grow there.

Arid Farming.

A great deal of interest has recently been taken in this type of farming, and justly, too, because it is one of the most important of coming industries. There are some 20,000,000 acres in the state that can be reclaimed in no other way than by the application of scientific principles of agriculture. Good crops cannot be grown on these lands by careless methods because of the lack of moisture.

Summer Fallow.

The great problem of arid farming is the securing of moisture, which must first be gotten into the soil and then kept there until the plants need it. The land should be plowed deeply in the fall to make an adequate reservoir for the storing of the winter moisture. The land should be fallowed during alternate years so that the moisture of two years will be available to the crop. The fa'low land should be kept cult'ivated and free from weeds to prevent the evaporation of water from the surface. Deep-rooted crops should be selected